

S. F. HASKINS.  
HAND STAMP.

Patented Feb. 1, 1898.

Fig. 1.

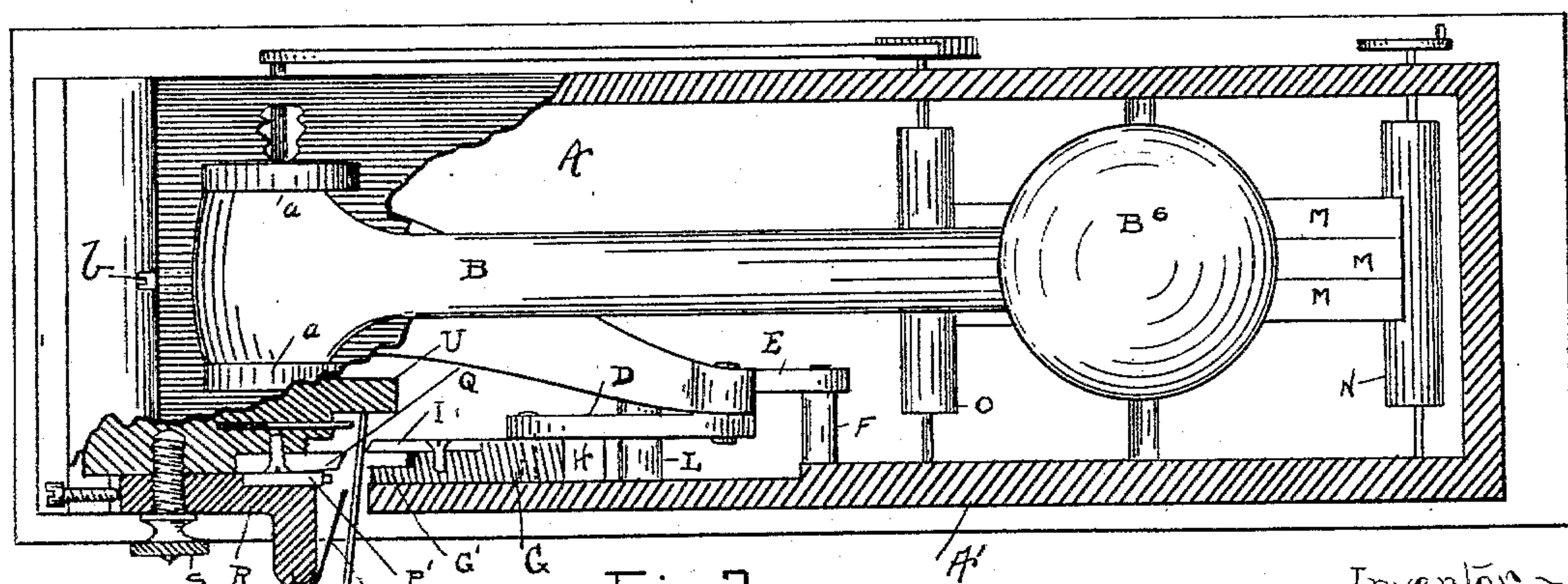
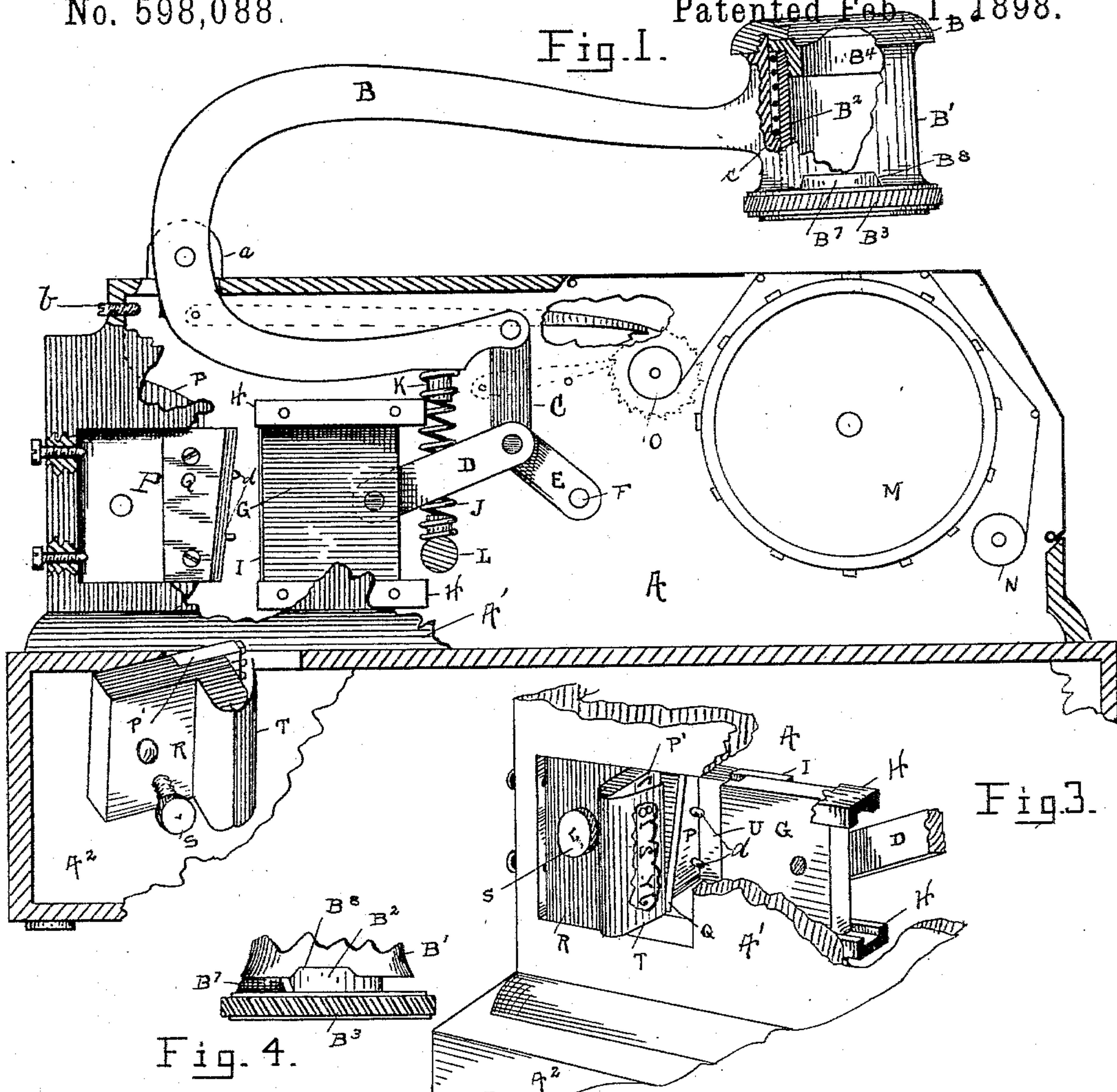


Fig. 2.

Witnesses -  
J. H. Blusch  
C. Lee Keithley.

Inventor -  
 SETH F. HASKINS -  
 By L. M. THURLOFF, ATT'Y.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SETH F. HASKINS, OF PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

## HAND-STAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 598,088, dated February 1, 1898.

Application filed August 2, 1897. Serial No. 646,767. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SETH F. HASKINS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Peoria, in the county of Peoria and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Combined Steel Impression Dater and Cutter and Ribbon-Dater; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to a combined steel impression dater and cutter and ribbon-dater for railway-tickets.

The object of the invention is to provide the ordinary stamp with a simple attachment for severing the coupons and dating the ticket by means of an impression-die, as well as having the usual ribbon-dating portion.

In usual practice in offices of considerable size it is necessary to have a machine to cut the coupons from the ticket and another machine to date the ticket and stamp thereon the usual ribbon-dater when using a round-trip ticket.

By the use of two or three machines to accomplish the above purpose many mistakes are often made, the most common of which is the abstracting of a destination-ticket from one of the many pigeonholes of the ticket-case and cutting off the coupon before it is known whether the ticket is the proper one or not. This is caused, first, by the user not looking at the ticket before inserting it in the cutter, and, secondly, because the machine is so constructed that it is impossible to see the ticket, which must be face downward while going through the various manipulations.

It is the further object, therefore, in view of the above that the construction of my device be such as to make it impossible to cut a ticket without seeing what is printed thereon; secondly, to provide a simple machine which will do the work of the two or three now needed and in much more simple manner.

In the drawings appended, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the stamp with a portion of the nearest wall removed to show the interior. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the stamp in part section. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a portion of the operating mechanism. Fig. 4 is a

side view of a portion of the head of the dating-hammer, showing construction of same.

A represents the body of the stamp—a heavy rectangular box, preferably of metal. The usual dating arm or hammer B is pivoted to the ears *a a*; but instead of the arm terminating at the pivotal point it continues downward through the top of the body and extends forward to about the position shown, and to the end is pivoted a link C, to the lower end of which is hung an arm D and an arm E. The said arm E is pivoted to the wall A' of the body by a pin or projection F, Fig. 2. The arm D is pivoted to a slide G, which moves in the guides H H, also secured to the wall A'. This slide carries a knife I, the use of which will presently be seen.

The lever or hammer B is kept in its normal or raised position by means of an opening spring J, one end of which is held in place by a lug K on the under side of said lever, the opposite end being held by a projection L on the said wall A', substantially as shown.

The head B' of the lever B is made hollow, and its internal diameter is increased by turning out a portion of the metal, leaving a shoulder *c*. A cylinder B<sup>2</sup> is fitted into the head thus formed, into the top of which is screwed a cap B<sup>4</sup>, which entirely fills the space within the head, thus forming a projecting lip all around the said cylinder, as shown in Fig. 1. A spiral spring lies in the space between the head and the cylinder, one end resting upon the shoulder *c* and the other against the projecting lip of the cap B<sup>4</sup>. A cap B<sup>5</sup> is screwed upon the top of the head and forms the contact-piece for the hand. Upon the lower end of the cylinder B<sup>2</sup> is formed a milled head B<sup>3</sup>, with a cam projection B<sup>7</sup>, which lies in a depression B<sup>8</sup> of the same general outline.

Fig. 4 shows the form and outline of the parts. The idea of having the head constructed thus is to be able to raise or lower the contact-surface of the head, so that an impression may or may not be had when the other portions of the stamp are performing their particular work.

In Fig. 1 the head B', with its platen, may descend until the lever B meets the adjusting-screw *b* in the rear of the body A, near



the pivotal point of said lever. The said screw permits the head to descend to a point where the face or platen thereof will just miss the type and ribbon, but at the same time the interior parts about to be described may have their full play. It is only necessary to turn the milled head to the position shown in Fig. 4 to obtain an impression.

Within the body A, below the head B', are the usual revoluble type-wheels M, while the inking-ribbon passes thereover from the roller N to the roller O, and vice versa.

Upon the shaft of the roller O is fixed a ratchet-wheel, and a pawl is pivoted to the lever B and moves the said ratchet-wheel and roller at each movement of the said lever.

In the rear end of the device is fixed a block P, to which is secured a knife Q. A portion of the wall A' is cut out at this point, and a heavy metal portion R is set in the opening thereof, and a thumb-screw S holds the same in place. A part of the inside surface of the portion R is removed, and a line of steel type P' is set in place and secured. The type lies adjacent to the said knife Q, as shown, and a guiding-plate T is fixed in said block for guiding the ticket into the opening. A projecting lip U on the block P acts as a stop, which prevents the ticket entering farther than is necessary. Behind the knife Q are two spring-plungers *d d*, which serve to keep the machine clear of the coupons by throwing them out at each cutting. A series of screws are provided here and there to permit adjustment of the parts.

In Fig. 2 may be seen the relative positions of the knives, which are arranged to pass each other and clip off the coupon while the lip G' of the slide G forces the ticket against the type P' to receive the dating. An opening in the top of the box A<sup>2</sup>, upon which the device rests, allows the coupons to drop into a drawer provided for the purpose.

Considerable power is had with the use of the toggle-joint composed of the link C and arms D and E. Card of any reasonable thickness may be cut and the steel type make a very heavy and lasting impression.

With this device the ticket must be inserted on edge, with the face thereof opposite the operator, so that the printing is always in sight, and consequently mistakes need not occur. The ticket being inserted, the lever or hammer is depressed, thereby severing the coupon and impressing the date by means of the type. It must be understood that with one-way tickets the coupon is detached and the dating done by the same movement of the lever, while with a round-trip ticket the same operation is necessary, but with the further addition of the ribbon-stamp upon the opposite end of the ticket, as in common practice.

In the old form of machines now in general use, which sever the coupon, the ticket must be held face downward, and this is why costly

errors are sometimes made, and this all shows the advantage of my device in being able to view the ticket during its passage through the stamp, all of which has been alluded to hereinbefore.

When the ribbon-dater is not in use, it occupies the position shown in Fig. 1, and when the lever is brought down to its lowest point the face of the hammer does not touch the ribbon, so that it remains free of ink. If it is desired to bring the hammer-face into position for use, the milled head is turned in either one direction or the other, and the cam B' causes the face to be lowered to a sufficient distance to accomplish the desired end. The construction may be altered in various ways and still fulfil the spirit of my invention.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A machine of the character described, consisting of the base or body, a lever pivoted thereon, an adjustable platen on the lever, type beneath the platen, a fixed knife and a movable knife within the body, means on the lever for operating said movable knife, a series of impression-type seated in the body and a pressure-block or platen operated by said lever for the purposes set forth and described.

2. A machine of the character described, consisting of a base or body, a lever pivoted thereon, an adjustable platen on the lever, movable type beneath the same, an inking-ribbon between the platen and type, a movable knife operated by the lever, a pressure-block or platen operated by the said lever, a fixed knife, impression-type in line with the movable platen, all working together substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

3. A machine of the character described, comprising a pivotal lever, an adjustable platen on the lever, movable type beneath the platen, a fixed knife, fixed type beside the knife, a movable knife and pressure-block secured to the lever and working in conjunction whereby at one operation the ticket is cut and dated.

4. A machine of the character described, comprising a pivotal lever, a support for the lever, an adjustable platen on the lever, movable type beneath the platen, knives for cutting the ticket, type for making an impression on the ticket, and means for accomplishing both operations simultaneously.

5. In a combined steel impression dater and cutter and ribbon-dater, the body A, the pivoted lever having the lower projecting arm within the body, a link C pivoted to said projecting arm, the arms D and E each pivoted at its ends to said link, said arm E being pivoted stationary at its opposite end, a slide G moving in the guides H H and having the said arm D pivoted thereto, a knife secured to said slide, a stationary knife secured in the body of the device, a block secured in the



side of the body and a line of type secured thereto, in combination with the ribbon-dater consisting of the adjustable head B' on the said lever B and the dating-wheels M in the body A substantially as and for the purposes set forth and described.

6. A combined steel impression dater and cutter and ribbon-dater consisting essentially of a power-lever pivoted to the body of the device and extending forwardly within the said body and provided with suitable mechanism for carrying and driving a movable knife and pressure-block, in combination with a stationary knife and impression-type fixed in said body, a spring beneath the lever, a series of dating-wheels, an inking-ribbon therefor, the

adjustable head or platen on the lever all substantially as described and shown.

7. In a combined steel impression dater and cutter and ribbon-dater, the head B' having a shoulder c, a cam-operated cylinder within the head, a cap fixed on the top of the cylinder, a spring bearing upon said shoulder and against said cap and the cap B<sup>6</sup> surmounting the head substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

SETH F. HASKINS.

Witnesses:

HARRY S. HASKINS,  
ARTHUR KEITHLEY.